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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1889.

## TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Mr. Bowell, Canadian Minister of Customs, has received an official report of the seizure of the Black Diamond in Behring Sca; no demand for compensation has been made by her owners. = The Judge's charge to the jury in the case of Mrs. Maybrick was strongly in favor of the prisoner. === The Cretan insurrection is spreading; Greece has asked the Powers to interfere in the island. ==== The cricket match between the Philadelphians and the Gentlemen of Sussex was declared a draw. ==== The British ironelads Black Prince and Invincible were in collision off Spithead.

Domestic.-Professor Mahaffey began a series of lectures at Chautauqua. === Mrs. Harrison left Deer Park. = The losses in Spokane Falls by Sunday's fire amount to \$10,000,000; active steps are being taken to rebuild the city with brick and stone. - Enough Sioux signed the treaty to open the reservation to settlement to make the document effective, = There was a general assembly of the King's Daughters at Ocean Grove. \_\_\_ The Grand Circuit race meeting began at Buffalo. == Mayor Cregier, of Chicago, had a talk with Burke, the Cronin suspect, in his cell. == Severe storms were reported in Kansas, Missouri and Virginia. - The convention of the State Farmers' Union was opened at Syracase. = The National Electric Light Association opened its semi-annual convention at Niagara Falls, N. Y. === The Civil Service Commission have approved Postmaster Van Cott's request that certain positions in the New-York Postoflice be reserved from competitive examination.

City and Suburban.-The President, accompanied by Secretaries Windom and Proctor and Mr. Halford, went through the city on his way to Bar Harbor: Secretary Rusk remained in New-York. === Police Captains McLaughlin and Carpenter were on trial before the Police Boord, ==== Win-Bess, Protection, Los ners at Monmouth: Angeles, Theodosius, Little Ella, Vendetta. The report of experts on designs for the soldiers and sailors' memorial arch at Prospe Brooklyn, recommending that made by John II. Duncan, was adopted. : A wild steer broke loose and caused damage in the streets of Newark. = Stocks only moderately active, but higher, closing strong.

and cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 78 degrees; lowest, 66; average, 71 3-8.

had its effect. In spite of the stubborn opposi- deavoring to save themselves by shutting the which he was in the habit of taking as a curetion of Sitting Bull, who still holds out, most of the Indians at Standing Rock have signed ready known to justify an inquiry by the Bar character of the dose. This presumption was the agreement to sell one-half of the great reservation in South Dakota. In a few weeks stake, and steps should be taken to vindicate it. on the table where it was found after her husit is expected that the 11,000,000 acres thus acquired will be opened for settlement, and there will be another rush of people thither like that which marked the opening of Oklahoma on April 22.

The Cincinnati saloonkeepers who recently determined to set the laws at defiance have come to their senses. They have now begged the court's indulgence for their misdeeds, and have solemnly premised "not to do it again." Their conspiracy came to naught, and the police authorities showed their ability to enforce the law. Judge Ermston has treated the offenders with marked leniency. He accepts their promises in good faith, and says that if there is no further violation of the law there will be no further prosecution. The liquor-men will now be on their good behavior for a time at least, as ·the present prosecution is only suspended and can be used as a club to keep the saloons closed on Sunday.

Chicago's ambition to furnish the site for the Columbus Exposition broke out in a new spot yesterday, and it must be said that that ambition received a setback rather than encouragement. It all happened in the Convention of the National Electric-Light Association at Niagara Falls. When it was proposed to appoint a committee to co-operate in reference to the World's Fair in New-York, the Chicago members manifested violent opposition, and an animated debate ensued. The sentiment of the convention was decidedly in favor of New-York, however, and the committee was made up of representatives of this city, Baltimore and Boston. If Chicago will persist in thrusting its little claim upon public attention, it is bound to get

It is evident from the fuller accounts of the destructive fire in Spokane Falls that at the outset the flames might have been easily shecked and put out had it not been for stupidity or incompetence on the part of the people in charge of the water works. The superintendent was absent from the city, and for some reason the demands for increased pressure were not needed. As we surmised, the first reports of the loss by the fire were exaggerated. The total is now set down as \$10,000,000, which probably is still too large. The insurance was petition between the coke producers at Con-minor law, who had openly boasted of their smaller than might have been expected, cover- nellsville and various other interior points which "pulls" with one party or the other. Arrests ing only about one-fourth of the estimated loss. With characteristic Western energy, the people are already preparing to rebuild. The City aided. On the other hand, neither the Con- 20,000 voters in Philadelphia were ready to Council contemplates action forbidding the nellsville nor any other coke-producing region punish the Republican party for having drawn erection of any wooden buildings within the could have been developed as it has been if and supported the act. Why? Partly, no burnt district-a course which is reported to importation of pig-iron at low duties had pre- doubt, from the unavoidable reaction that fol-

have been approved by a mass-meeting of citi-This is assuredly the part of wisdom It ought not to require a fire to enforce the lesson on all of the rapidly growing cities of

Postmaster Van Cott's suggested list of subordinates in the New-York Postoffice who should be exempt from Civil Service examinations has been approved by the Civil Service Commis sioners. The Civil Service rules except from examination persons serving in confidential or financial capacities, but Mr. Pearson applied the system of examinations to all the employes of the Postoffice. The positions which Mr. Van Cott wished to have exempted (about thirty in other large postoffices; but, instead of acting on his own responsibility, the Postmaster wisely referred the matter to the Commissioners. Mr. Van Coft is showing every disposition to conduct his office on Civil Service principles and in strict accordance with both the letter and the spirit of the Civil Service law.

WHAT WILL BE DONE ABOUT IT! The impossible has happened. It has passed into a proverb that it never harmed a Democrat to prove him a scamp. The Democratic voter walks up to the polls and votes for him nevertheless with a screne disregard of all laws except that of party loyalty. But it is now said that the disclosures in the case of Sheriff Flack have actually put an end to his political ambitions, and that Tammany Hall, of which he is Grand Sachem, will find a way of dropping him from that position if he does not retire of his own accord. This can hardly be, because it is alleged that the Sheriff has in his divorce proceedings charged himself with being a person of doubtful morals. There are certain sections of the Decalogue which a politician seems able to violate with impunity. The career of a much more distinguished statesman than Sheriff Flack, to wit, Alexander Hamilton, was a striking case in point.

availibility as a future candidate is that his divorce is alleged to have been the result of a fraudulent conspiracy among certain members of the Tammany Hall organization. The Sheriff's lawyer was a member of Tammany and a relative of the counsel who appeared for the wife, although he had never seen her. The case was brought before a Judge elected by Tammany Hall, who named as referee a former employe of the Sheriff. This man is also a member of Tammany Hall, and holds a position in the courts by reason of that fact. It is not supposed that the Judge had any knowledge of the plot, but the selection of referee was extraordinary from any point of view. There are said to have been hearings, but the wife declares that she never knew of them, never appeared before the referee, and, in fact, never knew that she had sued for a divorce. If the assertions of the wife are correct, the Sheriff made a charge against himself, and admitted it by making no defence, and in this easy way freed himself from the bonds that bound him to her. The chain does not end here, however. The clerk of the court is also a Tammany official, and the desired secrecy was maintained by his failure to make the usual records in the case. Here we have the Sheriff, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a Civil Justice, a court clerk and another court official-all men officially connected with our judicial system. and all holding positions of high responsibility them offers a satisfactory explanation of his course. Several of them, in fact, decline to themselves with "refusing to talk," after the a written statement read by the prisoner hermanner of statesmen who shrink from being self. In this she admitted having habitually they can see how the cat means to jump. The ing bought and soaked fly-papers in order to position in which these gentlemen find themselves is a much more serious one, however, prescription. As this improvised cosmetic was

though none of them seem to realize it. disclosures have been received with consterna- had identified were plausibly accounted for. is pretty strict in this town, but the time has she asserted that her husband had begged her to not arrived yet when even that powerful body let him have it in that way; that she had yieldcan venture to go before the people as an or- ed to his importunities when he assured her The Weather.-Forecast for to-day-Clear or fair | nefarious schemes of its members. So that we it for him, but on finding him asleep when she General Crook's plain talk to the Sioux has reason to believe that the principals are en- had called for one of the arsenic powders

THE CORE STRIKE.

Pittsburg has seemed for years to be the head centre of labor disturbances. Scarcely had the tinct statement that before her husband's death threatened strife between the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and the | and had received his forgiveness for the wrongs employers been avoided by amicable arrange- which she had done. With this astonishing ment, when a strike in the coke works at Con- revelation of the amenities of married life the nellsville begins, which is now reported to have wretched woman sank into her chair and embraced the workers at 12,000 out of 14,000 ovens in that region. At the date of the re- plea made for her innocence by her astute counport a month ago about 11,000 were in operation, and the weekly tonnage was about 108,000. The failure of so large a part of the fuel supply for a great fron producing and working district would be a serious setback, and it to be hoped that the trouble may be adjusted

It is a pity that the coke producers have not been more successful in maintaining amicable relations with their hands. A few years ago when a great strike occurred in the dead of time the impression prevailed that the exac- smallest saloonkeeper from applying for his The combination went to pieces in consequence | ing power of the license court. Probably no Carnegie interest, and it is not known at this drafted, and no licensing authority more carehave not been fully explained. But the root of by placing the power in the hands of the the difficulty is that workers, not by any means | Judges, elective, it is true, but under a system of the best or most intelligent class, have in that practically removes their offices from the times past been imported by companies in order | field of partisan politics. Thus popular confito secure production at a low cost, and though | dence was secured at the same time. To proat times the exactions of the same producers | teet the license court from the possible influence ufacture, in general the competition has been so the Judges having the longest terms to serve

dispensable. If this strike lasts there will presently be free-trade foolishness about the tariff-protected thing in its favor. In Philadelphia especially coke producers and their conduct. But the licensing court made thorough work. tariff has nothing whatever to do with the was impartial. It was honest. The number strike. The cost of transportation would make of saloons was cut down about one-half. Among it impossible to use any foreign fuel where the the applications refused were those of the most Connelisville coke is used, and it is the com- persistent violators of the Sunday law and the has made that fuel generally so cheap that the for drunkenness and disorderly conduct fell off. interior fron manufacture has been materially even crime diminished. Yet within a year

vented the development of American iron production. Though not directly helped by a tariff on imported fuel of any kind, the coke production on a large scale has been made possible by the steadfast protection of iron and steel and other manufactures, and the coke workers will find, not lower wages but for a host of them no wages at all, if protection for the manufactures should be withdrawn.

THE MAYBRICK TRIAL.

The Maybrick murder trial has taken rank with the most remarkable poisoning cases in the records of the English courts. The evidence against the wretched woman who was number) are not subject to examination in the charged with killing her sick husband by administering arsenic with the medicines and nourishment was very strong. Mr. Maybrick's death was sudden and unexpected, and the postmortem examination disclosed the presence of arsenic in large quantities. There had been frequent quarrels between husband and wife, and the woman's unfaithfulness was proved by incriminating correspondence and direct testimony. A motive was thus furnished for the alleged crime in her desire to be released from marital bonds which had become distasteful to her. As she was suspected by her husband's brothers of entertaining designs against his life, she had been watched by physicians, nurses and servants, and nearly every inmate of the house had something to say against her. A housemaid intercepted a letter which she wrote to her paramour. The nurse saw her stealthily mixing one of the last doses taken by Mr. Maybrick. An analyst testified that spots found on her dressing gown, handkerchiefs, aprons, and the cover of her dressing-room stand were arsenic stains. Housemaids related her curious habit of soaking fly-papers in her room. Every one in the house seemed to have distrusted her and to have been commissioned to spy out all her ways, and to keep her apart from her husband. With unmistakable traces of arsenic in the husband's body after an inexplicable death. and also in nourishment given to him from her The disclosure which destroys the Sheriff's hand and in her own clothing and dressingroom, the prosecution apparently had an easy task in convincing the jury of her guilt.

The defence as conducted by Sir Charles Russell was skilful and plausible. Mr. Maybrick was shown to be an habitual arseniceater. When sick at a hotel in Norfolk, Va., he had repeatedly sent to a drug-store for doses of arsenic. American witnesses testified that he was in the habit of taking the drug for malarial disorders as far back as 1877. He had been seen to put arsenic powders in beef teathe same nourishment which his wife was accused of tampering with. A London druggist had frequently provided him with "pick-meups" in which arsenie was an ingredient. An ex-Mayor of Liverpool repeated in court a conversation in which Mr. Maybrick had admitted two months before his death that he was in the habit of taking poisonous remedies habitually. All these details created reasonable grounds for the presumption that the arsenic found in his body had been self-administered, especially when experts asserted that months would be required for its elimination from the system if taken only twice in small quantities. At the same time the defence produced medical testimony to the effect that death had not resulted from arsenic, but from natural causes, thereby counteracting the expert evidence for the prose

The delicate task of explaining away the arsenic-stains on Mrs. Maybrick's clothing and -involved in this transaction, and not one of toilet-stand and of accounting for the mysterious powder which she administered with the beef-tea still remained. Sir Charles Russell obgive any explanation whatever, but content tained permission from the court to introduce quoted upon a pending public question until used a face-wash containing arsenic, and havobtain a substitute for a favorite American applied with a handkerchief, the stains on her It is not a matter for surprise that these clothing and toilet articles which the analyst tion in Tammany Hall. The rule of the bosses | As for the powder mixed with the nourishment, ganization that prostitutes the courts to the that it was harmless; and that she had prepared look to see all those officially concerned in this returned to the bedside had not given it to him. transaction thrown overboard in due time. But | The inference which the defence desired the jury the matter ought not to end there. There is to draw from this recital was that Mr. Maybrick mouth of the injured woman. Enough is al- all, and that his wife was ignorant of the real Association. The honor of the courts is at strengthened by the fact that she left the bottle band's death. To these explanations was added, undoubtedly at the suggestion of that consummate artist Sir Charles Russell, a disshe had confessed her unfaithfulness to him listened with a blanched face to the eloquent sel. The Judge's charge was favorable to the defence, and the case was given yesterday to

HIGH LICENSE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The partial reaction against high license in before supplies on hand have been exhausted. Pennsylvania, and particularly in Philadelphia, may be studied with profit by those earnest advocates of temperance who, like THE TRIBUNE, value practical results above any plan or theory. Though called high license, after the Ohio winter the country was shocked by evictions | plan, the Pennsylvania system would be more from tenements controlled by some companies correctly described as regulated license, for the of many families in severe weather, and at that amount was not made high enough to deter the tions of a combination of producers, and the license, and for the diminution of the number rapid advance in charges to consumers of coke, of saloons as well as the elimination of the went far to justify the claims of the workers. | worst of them, the law relied upon the regulatof the withdrawal of concerns controlled by the temperater measure was ever more thoroughly time that similar occasion for a strike exists; | fully and discreetly organized. An honest and indeed, the points at issue in this later dispute | impartial administration of the law was secured have embarrassed consumers in the iron man- of an approaching election, it was made up of severe as to make a low cost of production in- before becoming subject to the revenges of disappointed applicants and their adherents.

Thus the system began its work with every-

lows when any law of this sort, however just and mild, comes to be enforced. Partly, also, because of the immense number of licenses refused without reasons that were evident to the public. And largely in consequence of a decision, early adopted and adhered to throughout, not to grant a beer or spirit license to any place where there was either music or dancing.

There are 70,000 Germans in Philadelphia. and to nearly every man and woman among the number this divorce of beer and music must have seemed almost a personal injury. They could see no harm in either or both. It was not for this that they had come from despotic Europe to free America. The blow came from their own party, too, and upon it fell their displeasure. The law will stand, however, and the position of the Republican party as the friend and supporter of reasonable and practicable temperance laws will remain unchanged. But the lesson is worth serious study, because the support of the people measures the success of any law, in this country.

At Sea Cliff, L. I., the village cemetery has been closed because there were only fifteen burials in four years and the receipts were not sufficient to meet the expenditures. Whatever else may be said in favor of Sea Cliff, that resort cannot truthfully be pronounced a paradise for either doctors

The appointment of Professor W. T. Harris as Commissioner of Education is one of those singularly felicitous selections which reflect high credit upon the Administration. Doubtless it was due in a large measure to the suggestion of Secretary Noble, who had personal knowledge of Mr. Harris and his work during his service for years at the head of the public school system at St. Louis and of the high executive ability and rare gifts as an eduator which he then displayed. While his later service at the East has made Mr. Harris widely known rather as a thinker and student, his peculiar merit for the place in question will be recognized throughout the country. Under his management the public schools of St. Louis beame superior to those of almost every other city in the country, and Professor Harris is not only singularly capable organizer, but a thorough enthusiast in the work of education.

Emperor William has made ample amends for the sarcasm about petticeat Government at Berlin, which excited bitter resentment in the English Court. He has appointed his illustrious grandmother commander-in-chief of a regiment of German dragoons.

The question of more boodle trials or of no more codic trials was involved in the canvass between fellows and Nicoll. No more boodle trials won.— proofityn Eagle.

Notwithstanding its Democratic proclivities, The Eagle" often thinks straight and sees clear It certainly does in this case. The people made heir choice, and the majority-including Grover leveland and Abram S. Hewitt-have no right to complain of the results, that were inevitable. Still, Mr. Fellows promised to make New-York an unhealthy place for criminals, and the minority. hoping against hope, tried to pin their faith to

Black Diamonds are easily found and as easily lost in Behring Sea.

The spectacle of a British fleet of five men-ofwar and four torpedo boats sailing north to protect the peaching sealers from the depredations of two American revenue cutters inflates the Canadian imagination. Five additional warships are reported from Victoria as on the way to reinforce the ficet. Why there should be need of additional naval resources in this extraordinary contest with two beggarly revenue cutters the excited Canadians do not take pains to explain. We should think that British interests were fairly well safeguarded by five men-of-war and four

"The Transcript," of Boston, laboring to find flaws in the logic of a review of the operatic situation, written by New-York's musical annalist, "Elsewhere in this book Mr. Krehbiel advances the idea that only through German opera will grand opera in English be possible in this country. Was it through German opera that the late Carl Rosa succeeded in making English opera a profitable institution in England? Transcript" might be categorically assured in the affirmative. Even the most casual reader of English musical doings ought to know that the foundations of Mr. Rosa's success were laid by his performances of "The Flying Dutchman,"
"Rienzi," "Lohengrin," "Tannhauser," and
"The Taming of the Shrew." But it is the spirit of German opera that was alluded to by the reviewer, and that spirit was exemplified by of his company, and in his musical creed. In an English magazine a year or two ago he wrote: "The great majority of an Italian opera audience do not follow the words; but in English opera 'the play is the thing,' and any incongruity is soon discovered." German opera, as a rule, is dramatic, and, therefore, in consonance with the taste of to-day; it relies for its effects on a good ensemble, while Italian opera is still dependent on the "star" system: therefore, the former opens a way to opera in the vernacular which the latter does not. Is this beyond the comprehension of The Transcript?"

Postmaster Paul, of Milwaukee, thought he would save appearances by resigning, but the Postnaster-General in accepting the resignation informed him that the Investigations of the Civil Service Commission and of an inspector had caused his removal to be decided upon, but that his resignation had saved him that disgrace. Mr. Paul will hardly have that letter framed.

The Rev. Mr. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, has created s small tempest at Bay View, Mich., which appears to be a miniature Chautauqua, by being detected in the grounds with a lighted cigar in his mouth. The place is under the special guardian. ship of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and it is said that you could have heard a pin drop when one of the members arose and made this shocking disclosure, after which she read the

"Is it a good example for a minister to walk these counds with a cigar in his mouth? I move you that be the spirit of this large audience that no person a allowed to smoke on these premises."

This was altered to read: "That no person be allowed to smoke, and that no woman be allowed to use souff on these grounds." Strangely enough, there was no reference to the National habit of chewing. As for Mr. Gunsaulus, it is understood that he still lives, but at a much depreciated figure.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale says that when he was a college student he and his chum took the first daguerrotype picture ever made in Boston. General Francis A. Walker is at North Conway, in the White Mountains.

Richard Edward Hamerton, whose death has been announced at Paris, was the eldest son of Mr. Philip Gilbert Hamerton, and occupied a chair of English Literature in the University of France.

The Duke of Fife is one of the incorporators of the

Despite the savage injustice done to him by supersentimental cranks, M. Pasieur is one of the most humane and merciful of men. He is vigorously opposed, of course, to putting animal life and human life on the same level of sanctity. "When this view s taken," he writes, "what is the limit? We must become firm vegetarians. We must even extend our must endure the importunities of a mosquito, the daring of a mouse, the stings of a flea-false ideas or excuses for a tirade which one finds is most often at the bottom of all the attacks on experimental physiology. Certain credulous souls, by I know not what tales, imagine that our laboratories are chambers of

guinea-pig is rendered insensible by chloroform before it is subjected to the most insignificant operation. As for me personally, the suffering of an animal affects me so much that I would never shoot a bird, and the ory of a wounded skylark pierces me to the heart; but if the investigation of the mysteries of nature and the acquisition of new truths be at stake, the sovereignty of the object justifies all. Who, then, having the least regard for the pursuit of the knowledge of the mysteries of nature would put in the balance the sacrifice of a few fowls and rabbits with the discovery of the attenuation of virus and prophylactics which have resulted from such sacrifice in

Mr. Charles E. Pugh, general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, recently sprained severely some of the tendons of his leg and now has the injured limb enclosed in a glass jacket.

The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin has been visiting the Hon. Daniel Clark, United States Circuit Judge, at Manchester, N. H. They were in the Senate together,

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

What, sunshine? Oh, that must be an illusion. And blue sky? Impossible. No humidity? may be the case in the Sahara, but not in New-York-we are not to be deceived.

The Higher Branches.—Neighbor—I understand your on is home from college. I s'pose he's up in every-

fhing!
Farmer Smythe-You're just right. He's up stairs in bed most of the day, but if you'll come around in the evenin' about the time I'm doin' the chores, you'll see him out there in the front yard with a snowshoe in his hand chasin' a ball over a fish net in a way that'll make your eyes stick out.—(Omaha World. Cigarettes, despite the denunciations of physicians,

are more popular than ever. "Tobacco" states that here were manufactured in the year ended June 30, 1889, the enormous number of 2,151,515,360 eigarettes, an increase over the previous year of 288,789,160. When the small boy buys anything he does it with a will, from firecrackers to cigarettes.

The Night Key Useless.—Nash got home in pretty shape last evening. A hack brought him to the doorway, and he had been knocking for an hour when a policeman came along.

"Haven't you got a night-key, sir?" asked the polite official, as he saw who the knocker was.

"Of c-c-course I've g-got a ni-ni-night k-key," answered Nash, "but d-do you s'pose a night key answered Nash, "but d-do you s'pose a night key c-c-can roll me up st-sta-tairs?"—(Philadelphia Inquirer.

Since a recent occurrence in New-Jersey there has been a good deal said in the papers about "common seeds." We beg leave to amend by striking out the

word "common" and substituting therefor the word

uncommon.

She sat by his side in the corner nook.

In the bloom and blush of youth.

And the maiden frankness of her open brow.

Was lit by the light of truth.

Can the world condemn if her heart beat fast,

As the world she longed to hear,

With a sound like the sweet of Love's silken wing.

Broke softly on her ear?

Broke softly on her ear?

But why in her eye is that far-away glance?

And why is that cat ' in her voice?

Ah, who can tell all that may be hid—

All that lies in a woman's choice?

Then her face is ra -d, with a look, to his,

And ' nile like the Graces wore;

"Why, of course? will. Vanilla!" she said;

So he ordered ' vo plates more.

—(Philadelphia Times.)

A Boston watchmaker recently had a rare task. It was the putting in order of two watches, each of which had cost \$2,500. The case of each of these watches is of pure gold and its works number fully 400 pieces. On the larger dial there are four smaller dials; one showing by a diagram of the sky the changes of the moon, a second dial each month, a third dial the day of the month, and a fourth dial the day of the week.

A naughty sceptic said one day,
"Noah's story is a fable:
Rain could not fall for forty days;
To prove this I am able."

These last six weeks have changed his mind,
His faith has grown much stronger,
Now thinks it might rain forty weeks—
A sceptic he's no longer,
—(Boston Transcript)

Housekeepers in the South are said to be in a sor-

rowful mood—the artificial ice companies have formed a "trust." The companies that have joined the " trust" furnish ice to consumers of that co dity in Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, and the managers of the enterprise are aiming to control the artificial ice supply of all of the Southern States.

No sharp electric shock for me;
I will not be cremated;
So if I can't be hanced, by gee,
I'll be decapitated! -(Buffalo Courier.

There is a curious sinking of the earth on the farm of George W. Gatting, which is situated about six miles from Petersburg, Va. An area of land of a crescent shape, with a width of 600 feet, is sinking into the earth, causing a depression of from forty to sixty feet. Trees which stood on a level with others are now standing intact in the depression, but their tops come only a few feet above the level of the bluff where the sinking has occurred.

It is a good custom that gives the barber a day of rest every week. Philadelphia is not going back but forward in this particular. The poor barber has a soul As well as a striped pole. -(Troy Press,

Ex-Governor Long, of Massachusetts, has reason for renewed confidence in the tradition which declares that there is honor among thieves. invaded his house at Hingham and carried off everything that was loose, but when they learned through the newspapers that three of the spoons they had taken were highly valued by Mr. Long on account of family associations with them, the thieves carefully Mr. Rosa in his choice of works, in the composition | picked these out from their spoils and returned them by the first mail. The Massachusetts burglar clearly has his redceming qualities.

Flong dar chile. Whar's ole Neah? Don' yo' heah de waters poah? Pime to think of t'other shoah, An' a spot de boat can lan'. Min' yo' mouf, and stop dat grinnin'; Dis do houah to 'duige in sinnin'? Did'n' dat flood hab a beginnin'? Ober dat in Abram's lan'. You young niggah, w'y you winkin'?
Bet de Ark will set yo' thinkin';
W'en it pass you won't be blinkin';
Pint yo' mule for Abram's lan'.
—(Hartford Post.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S DUTY DEFINED! From The Minneapolis Tribune.

Theodore Roosevelt says he will work for the improvement of the civil service until the next National election is only a year away, and then he will put in twelve months for the Republican party. He could best accomplish his object by working hard for the Republican party right along.

AND HOW HE WILL HANKER. From The Chicago Inter-Ocean. The probabilities are that no Democrat except Cleveland will want to be the candidate of the party WE SEE YOU AND A MILLION BETTER.

From The Chicago Tribune. Dear Gothamites, this 1892 project is no drop-a-nicker-in-the-shot and-get-a-World's-Fair device. You will have to drop in at least a hundred million nickels in order to start even with Chicago in the competition for that fair.

NOT THAT KIND OF AN OFFICE. From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Murat Haistead does not require the advice and consent of the Senate to become a candidate for a seat in the Upper House.

WAS JOHN L SULLIVAN A GUEST OR A PRISONER? From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Governor Lowry may desire to punish John L. Sullivan for taking part in a prize-fight on Mississippi soil, but his officer having Sullivan under arrest seems to think that he is taking the big bruiser down South to be admired and honored.

DEAL TENDERLY WITH THE ASPIRING! From The Boston Journal.

If any man says "office" to the President while he is in Massachusetts, shoot him out.

MR. DEPEW'S ARDUOUS TASK. From The Chicago Daily News. If Chauncey Depew is to succeed Senator Evarts in Washington, as some people think, he should now begin practising the difficult art of wearing a bad hat with dignity.

WELL, IS IT NOT THE FISHING SEASON? From The Minneapolis Tribune.

Ex-Secretary Whitney denies that he is a candidate for the Presidency or any other office. Certainly; there will be no candidates until after the conventions of 1892, but Mr. Whitney has larely been giving a very faithful imitation of a man cutting bait.

IT IS SO ALMOST EVERYWHERE. From The Chicago Daily News, The Sunday question in Chicago: "Well, boys, what'll you take i"

WHY DOTH THE PALL OBTRUDE!

From The Chicago Times. Notwithstanding Dr. Hammond's testimony to the efficacy of Dr. Brown-Sequard's clixir in sustaining and prolonging life, the medicine is denounced as a hombug by many of the ablest undertakers of the terture. They ignore the fact that the rabbit or the | country.

## A ROYAL WARDROBE.

GLIMPSES OF THE GOWNS OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE AND OF HER WEDDING GIFTS. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

London, July 25.

If there be anybody who has cause to rejoice ver the Royal Wedding it is the Royal Tradesmen. They not only get large orders, but they have the pleasure of seeing themselves advertised for nothing in half the newspapers of the Kingdom, I say for nothing, but it is really impossible to say what is paid for and what is not. Some of the information published by the London papers comes obviously from the shopkeepers themselves. It sounds like the talk one hears from over the counter, and is meant to sell other things besides those already sold to the Princess Louise or to the friends of the Princess, whose gifts have turned Marlborough House into a big bazaar. Some of it, however, cannot be attributed to business houses, unless to such as "keeps a poet." It is of the most exciting character. The Princess Louise, we now know, is very partial to black dresses, which is lucky, since the Royal Family is more often than not in mourning. There are several evening gowns, says the chronicler, in this 'tint'; and one of them has a skirt edged with leaf-shaped tabs; the meaning of which is, I hope, clearer to my readers than to me. Another gownfor they are not all black-" is in the soft-tint" now universally known as old pink. The author, drops naturally into poetry as he, or she, de scribes his, or her, handiwork. " In front it opens over puffings of pink crepe strewn with flowers in pink crystal passementerie." Mere English is inadequate; milliner's French comes in to fill the gaps, and "between the puffing is a revers of

It is startling to read that another gown of

beautiful citron and silver brocade has a deep accordion pleating of citron-colored silk muslin in front, Musical terms occur elsewhere, Bands of pearl embroidery show an "interlude" of pink moire bows tied up with pearl tassels. Dublin comes in for some of the honors, and profits; a Dublin dressmaker has the honor of composing several evening dresses; one of them in "cardinal Irish poplin." This is, it appears, a favorite dressmaker of the Princess of Wales herself, and no wonder, if we may believe that " the front of her daughter's gown is draped in a graceful slantwise manner, the curves free and unconfined, with crepe de chine of the same soft bright shade." Well may this writer say that to the feminine portion of the community nothing is more important than the "fascinating items" of the trousseau. Even to the mere man they are fascinating; the account of them also fascinating in its lyrical enthusiasm. We like to be told that compared with Irish poplin Irish point lace is an "ethereal substance," and that the gown is "confined entirely to the products of the country." Precision and enthusiasm go hand in hand, "A white satin backed and brocaded with pale pink is made absolutely plain at the back, the very slight necessry fulness falling into the long ample train." Flowers are even more common than flowers of speech or than accordions. "The front of the skirt is trimmed with puffed silken muslin of pale pink hue, with here and there a tulip and foliage simulated in pink shaded crystal laid on its soft surface." Then there is a primrose-colored sating dress, richly wrought with silver in a design of wild roses. There are flowers in yellow crystal outlined in silver, and the leaves softly simulated

A London artist, however, gets the lion's share of these orders; she, "having made dresses for the Princesses since they left off infantile garb, has the coveted honor of doing the great portion of the trousseau"; and so Ireland has still another grievance. The strain rises higher than ever for this privileged creature. She has devised " a bodies with a series of pleats softly folded around it, on which are single roses with a leaf or two delicately wrought in silver thread." More than that, "the skirt is draped with this wonderfully graceful hanging substance, the weight of silver thread somig compelling the folds downward." We shall hardly hear a more soaring note than this; still it is pleasant to read of a beautiful trimming of passementerie "used with the most perfect discretion," and of a dress " of a shade of pale blue, such as is seen in water reflecting an evening This last is possibly but a placiarism from that Chinese blue known as blue of the sky after rain. Softly, you perceive, is a favorite adverb, but there are others-quaintly is one. There is a bodice quaintly made to simulate a Spanish jacket Another is " mellowed to a hue so sympathe: ically soft that it goes in complete harmony with the cerulean silk." Another is " of faille, the tint rather ivory than uncompromisingly snowy." It is remembered that economy has not been forgotten: many of the dresses are made with two bodices, "one, suitable for balls and ceremonial occasions, being cut low and sleeveless, and the other, for quieter dinners and more private functions, with elbow sleeves and opened only in the usual V shape." I will pause to remark that never was there a

time when greater freedom of choice was known, or when women were more completely at liberty to wear what they liked, or whatever their fancy dictated as becoming to their face and figure and individual style of beauty. It is not to the dressmakers or newspapers that you are indebted for this observation, but to a lady who might herself set the fashion if she cared to, but who is satisfied to dress herself perfectly, and to let others do as they please. "If you will look about you," said she, "you will see that no two of these ladies are dressed alike, there is neither prevailing fashion of cut and shape, nor any one prevailing hue like the green of some months since. There are gowns with sleeves and without; there are Empire gowns and others which look as if no Republican would wear them; some are flat and some are full; some are all of one material and some half silk and half lace, divided laterally, not one over the other, but each half of the dress separate. The only point in which all agree is in discarding the camel's hump at the back," looked about me as I was bid, and saw indeed a pleasing variety of garments; noting most of all that one which was divided all up and down is two sharply contrasting materials.

Whether the Princess has gowns in this style does not appear. The language of our court newsman is too beautiful to be exact. It must content us to know that she possesses " a charming tea gown of white corded silk, with crepe de chine draped over it in an indescribably graceful way, the folds caught up with knots of white moire ribbon at the shoulder and one at the waist, making an effect at once classical and severely simple." Well, of course, when a thing in indescribable it cannot be described; not even by a writer capable of saying that a rough tweed riding habit is of a golden brown color "intercepted" by narrow lines much darker in tone-the whole "a daintily gentlemanlike garment." Not less gentlemanlike are those waterproof boots reaching quite to the knee," and you may if you like include under the same head a pair of field boots in porpoise leather. He is careful to ach that " these lace and unlace just in front of the ankle." With that the historian pauses. His courage does not carry him so far as that American enthusiast who filled half a dozen columns with the inventory of a well-known beauty's underclothing. The more discreet Englishman thinks it sufficient to declare that the Princess Louise's lingerie-a word which pleases the prudish-" has been distributed among the various charitable institutions for providing needy persons wth remunerative employment as needlewomen." adds that " all are marked with the coronet of an English Princess, through which is thrust the letter L." The same fate has befallen the handkerchiefs, " but it is probable that the table linen will bear, eventually, a ducal coronet and the united initials of the bride and bridegroom," All's well that ends well.

There have been heartburnings over the gifts: rivalries, too, and complications of a kind which are too intricate to unravel publicly. The three